

(1) striking out subparagraphs 10 through 13 in paragraph (h) of section 1;

(2) striking out subparagraphs 16 through 19 in paragraph (m) of section 1; and

(3) inserting in paragraph 1 after paragraph (p) the following new paragraph:

"(q) Committee on Veterans' Affairs, to consist of nine Senators, to which committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following subjects:

"1. Veterans' measures, generally.

"2. Penalties of all wars of the United States, general and special.

"3. Life insurance issued by the Government on account of service in the Armed Forces.

"4. Compensation of veterans.

"5. Vocational rehabilitation and education of veterans.

"6. Veterans' hospitals, medical care, and treatment of veterans.

"7. Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief.

"8. Readjustment of servicemen to civil life."

Sec. 2. Section 4 of rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended by striking out in the second sentence thereof "and the Committee on Rules and Administration" and inserting in lieu thereof "the Committee on Rules and Administration; and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs."

Sec. 3. The Committee on Veterans' Affairs shall as promptly as feasible after its appointment and organization confer with the Committee on Finance and the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare for the purpose of determining what disposition should be made of proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters theretofore referred to the Committee on Finance and the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, respectively, during the Eighty-eighth Congress which are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

#### LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1964—AMENDMENT

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, today I send to the desk an amendment to H.R. 8868, the bill making appropriations for the legislative branch for fiscal year ending June 30, 1964. The purpose of this amendment is to continue the prohibition of the use by Members of Congress of the franking privilege to send out junk mail—unaddressed mail.

Last year the Senate, in its approval of the Legislative Appropriation Act for fiscal 1963, accepted my amendment, the purpose of which was to repeal the junk mailing privileges of Members of Congress.

Prior thereto Members of Congress could send, under the franking privilege, unaddressed mail to postal patrons in the cities or in the rural areas, a privilege denied to businessmen.

This meant that candidates for reelection could use their franking privilege to circulate the voters of an entire State with the taxpayers paying the postage. In fact, under the old arrangement there was nothing to prohibit a congressional Member who was running for the Presidency from using his franking privilege to circulate the entire United States with political propaganda and letting the taxpayers pay the postage merely by putting his speeches in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and having them reprinted.

As evidence of how important that amendment was, I cite certain statistics

which were obtained from the Post Office Department:

The volume of mail for the Congress for fiscal year 1961 was 88,821,000 pieces, and the cost was \$3,986,000. Then there was added to the supplemental appropriation bill for fiscal 1962 a provision liberalizing the franking privilege to extend to all so-called junk mail—unaddressed mail. Significantly, the volume for Congress that year jumped to 110,944,016 pieces at an estimated cost of \$4,867,374. This was an increase of \$881,374.

Then last year Congress approved my amendment to the Legislative Appropriation Act which repealed this junk mailing privilege for Congress, and while I do not have the statistics for this year, it is estimated that a similar savings resulted.

With this background I was very much disappointed that on Tuesday of this week the House passed the Legislative Appropriation Act for fiscal 1964 and again repealed this amendment by eliminating all reference to it from the appropriation act itself and including in their report language which specifically states that the old law shall prevail. At this point I ask unanimous consent to have incorporated in the Record the two paragraphs dealing with this subject as appearing on page 9 of the House report.

There being no objection, the extracts were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Considerations of economy—and that extends not only to the handling by the department but to the addressing in Members' offices—plus the added consideration that under the present prohibition we have the absurd situation whereby Members of Congress using the frank do not even have privileges on a parity with private mailers on either rural, star, or city routes or boxes suggest to a majority of the committee the common sense of discontinuing the restriction. Private mailers can send rural mail addressed simply "Postal patron, local" and city mail without a specific name. Under the present restriction Members of Congress using the frank can do neither—an absurdity on its face. The simplified addressing procedure obtaining prior to last October was entirely permissive and would remain so under the accompanying bill. Members of Congress could continue to use the more complete address if they so prefer. The choice would be solely theirs.

The language included in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1962, providing that funds available for reimbursing the Post Office for the cost of congressional mailings should also be available for the expenses, as authorized by existing law, of delivery to postal patrons of mail matter under the congressional frank was not repeated in the 1963 bill because it was permanent law. Repetition was unnecessary. This provision was temporarily set aside by an amendment in the form of a limitation on the use of funds inserted by the Senate and subsequently agreed to by the House in the 1963 bill, but it only attached to the money in the bill and therefore expires June 30, 1963. The restriction—Section 105 of the 1963 law—is not repeated in the accompanying bill. The permanent law would again become controlling.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I now ask unanimous consent that the amendment which I am offering today will override the House action and reinstate the

law as approved last year be printed at this point.

There being no objection, the amendment was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

At the proper place in the bill insert the following new section:

"TITLE OF ADDRESS ON FRANKED MAIL

"Sec. — (a) Chapter 57 of title 38 of the United States Code is amended by adding at the end thereof a new section to read:

"§ 4169. Form of address on franked mail.

"Mail matter shall not be sent through the mails as franked mail under section 4162, or 4163 unless it bears the name of an addressee or is addressed to a specific street number."

(b) The analysis at the beginning of each chapter is amended by adding at the end thereof a new item as follows:

"4169. Form of address on franked mail."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be received, printed, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

#### CONSULAR CONVENTION WITH JAPAN—REMOVAL OF INJUNCTION OF SECRECY

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, there was transmitted to the Senate today by the President of the United States, Executive I, 88th Congress, 1st session, being a consular convention between the United States of America and Japan, together with a protocol relating thereto, signed at Tokyo on March 22, 1963. As in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the injunction of secrecy be removed from the convention and protocol, that the message from the President, the convention and protocol be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and that the message from the President be printed in the Record.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The message from the President is as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith the consular convention between the United States of America and Japan, together with a protocol relating thereto, signed at Tokyo on March 22, 1963.

I transmit also, for the information of the Senate, the report by the Secretary of State with respect to the convention.

I recommend that the Senate give early and favorable consideration to the convention and protocol submitted herewith and give its advice and consent to their ratification.

JOHN F. KENNEDY.  
THE WHITE HOUSE, June 13, 1963.

(Enclosures: (1) Report of the Secretary of State; (2) consular convention with Japan, with protocol, signed at Tokyo, March 22, 1963.)

#### HEARINGS ON NONDIPLOMATIC ACTIVITIES OF REPRESENTATIVES OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, early last year the Committee on Foreign Relations began a study of "non-